

1056

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AUG - 9 2005

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Davis, John and Magdalena, Farm

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 13678 S. Spangler Road

not for publication

city or town Oregon City

vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Clackamas code 005 zip code 97045

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally.

James Hamrick

2 August 2005

Signature of certifying official/Title - Deputy SHPO

Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
Action

entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Edson W. Beall

Date of

9/21/03

Davis, John and Magdalena, Farm
Name of Property

Clackamas, Oregon
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many as apply)

- private
- public - local
- public - state
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
4	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:
processing; agricultural field; animal
facility; agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:
storage; agricultural field;
agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Craftsman
OTHER: barn, rural outbuildings

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE, WOOD
walls: WOOD: weatherboard
roof: METAL: aluminum, ASPHALT
Other: _____

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

See continuation sheets.

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DESCRIPTION

The John and Magdalena Davis Farm is located at 13678 South Spangler Road (William X. Davies Road) in the vicinity of Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon. The original address, Route 3 Box 361, was changed to 13678 South Spangler Road in 1985. The farm complex is located on Prune Hill with a spectacular view of Mount Hood, Mount Saint Helens, and Mount Adams. The complex, which includes the house, prune dryer, barn, and well house, are easily viewed from the road.

All of the farm buildings included in the nominated parcel occupy the top of the hill. A conspicuous pear tree off the northeast corner of the house is sited in the 1857 surveyor's map as a boundary mark of the John Davis Farm. A fruit orchard stands adjacent to the farm buildings. Fruit grown in the orchard was harvested along with prunes during the period of significance, and contributes to the story and setting of the Davis Farm. A thirty-five-acre woodlot occupies the southwest corner of the property. The woodlot's trees were cultivated and maintained during the period of significance specifically to supply wood for the wood-burning fire pits used to dry the prunes in the prune dryer. A Christmas tree farm covers land west and south of the farm buildings. Prune trees covered this planted acreage during the period of significance. The acreage frames the nominated parcel on the west and creates a sense of physical separation between the farm buildings and the woodlot to the south that defined the parcel historically. Its proximity to the buildings and to the woodlot is important to the operational story of the prune farm.

There are four contributing buildings and one non-contributing building at the John and Magdalena Davis Farm:

House: Construction in 1921, the one-and-one-half-story house sits seventy-five feet from South Spangler Road and presents an imposing façade to the public. The foundation is concrete with seven four-light inward opening windows allowing light into the concrete basement. The exterior walls have weatherboard siding. The gable roof is finished with asphalt shingles and the chimneys are brick. The east side chimney is exterior, while the south chimney is located in the kitchen area for the wood cook stove and furnace. A shallow projecting bay faces east and a gabled wall dormer extends west. This gable was added in 1995 to accommodate a second story bathroom, and does not detract from the integrity of the house. The gabled front porch is supported by two battered pillars. Knee braces support the roof overhang. A veneer covers the foundation around the front porch.

The back porch, which faces south was enclosed with multi-light windows in 1954. This addition is in keeping with the Craftsman-style house. All gables are trimmed with bargeboards. The farmhouse also has a water table and a plain frieze beneath it. The house has a wood frame, and is clad in double-drop, shiplap siding.

A group of three double-hung sash windows face east and north. Groups of two double-hung sash windows face north, south, east, and west. The windows have dripcaps. Two small single windows flank

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either side of the fireplace chimney. Two small outward swinging single windows face west. Two single double-hung windows face west. A paneled glazed door decorates the entrance. The condition of the house is excellent.

The interior of the house reflects the Craftsman architectural style with its built-in cabinetry and fir floors. The spatial arrangement of the first floor of the dwelling consists of two large rooms; living room and dining room in the middle of the rectangle. The dining room has a built-in china cabinet with glass doors embellished with delicate wood grid treatment. This same treatment is used in the living room bookcase. Two battered pillars decorate the area between the living room and dining room. Delicate picture moldings are located throughout the house. Two west bedrooms and a bathroom are located on the first floor. The kitchen contains a small one-panel door from the basement storage to the kitchen wood burning stove. The upper cabinets in the kitchen are single pane glass with a delicate molding. The walls are lath and plaster finished with sand.

Of significance in the basement is a large pantry where cured meats, canned foods, and garden produce were stored. A wood-burning furnace is located in the middle of the basement. Concrete washtubs are placed on the east wall along with a small ornate metal door leading to a storage area for ashes from the fireplace on the main floor.

The house is significant as an intact and excellent example of the vernacular Craftsman style. Numerous dwellings of this style were built throughout the Oregon City area in the early decades of the twentieth century when Clackamas County experienced a large population increase. Unlike many Craftsman-style houses in this area, the Davis House has received very few alterations. Mature plants including a cedar tree, hawthorn trees, a locust tree, and lilac trees contribute to the historic character of the setting.

Prune Dryer: A second notable structure of the Davis Farm is the prune dryer. The prune dryer is individually significant as a rare example of this type of building. Cultivating and processing fruit was a major component of the county economy from the 1890s through the early decades of the twentieth century. The prune dryer was constructed in approximately 1921 by John and his brothers.

The prune dryer measures thirty-two feet in width and sixty feet in length. It is rectangular in plan and has two stories. This wood structure rests on a concrete foundation. There are two endwall overhead sliding doors facing west and east. A wooden double door that leads to the basement is located on the south side. A paneled wood door on the south side enters into the dried fruit storage area. Two six-light double sliding glass windows, one fixed six-light window, two four-light windows are located on the south side of the building. On the west side there are one single six-light window and six-light double sliding window. On the north side of the structure, there are four six-light double fixed windows and two six-light double sliding windows and one four-light single window. The east side contains two six-light double sliding windows. The roof is gabled and finished with aluminum sheet metal. The dryer has a wood frame. The walls are weatherboard.

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The main floor housed a tray-washer to wash the prunes, tray-loading table and tunnels to place the trays in for drying. The tunnels sloped at an incline from west to east, and at the end of the tunnels were tables to unload the dried fruit. The tables contained small chutes leading to the storage room in the basement of the dryer. In the storage room the prunes were sacked into burlap sacks to await pick-up by Hudson-Duncan Foods and customers from the surrounding area.

In the basement of the dryer are three large wood furnaces and a wood storage area. The floor of this portion of the structure is dirt.

The October 1962 storm damaged the roof, vents and the brick chimneys on the north and south sides of the building. The front loading dock on the west facade was also lost in the October storm.

The prune dryer is located fifty feet from South Spangler Road, allowing easy access for the fruit processing and sale of dried fruit. The unique location of the fruit dryer on a side hill and close proximity to the road enhances the ability of this structure to convey its historic function. The adjoining mature fruit orchard contributes to the historic character of the setting. The condition of the building is good.

The present owner plans to restore the loading dock, roof vents and north and south chimneys of the structure. The west and east aluminum siding under the gables will also be removed. The tunnels are intact, but damaged from the storm. Washer and dryer trays and table features have been removed from the building, but remain intact, with the owner, who intends to replace them inside the building.

Barn: The rectangular barn is estimated to have been built in 1921 by John Davis and his brothers. The barn has two stories with a wood foundation. The gable roof is covered with aluminum sheet metal over original shingles. The wall construction and structural frame are wood with stud. The primary window type is four-light. Exterior surfacing materials are board-and batten.

The barn measures thirty-six feet in width and sixty feet, six inches in length, giving ample room for storage of grain, hay and farm animals. This was a necessity for a self-sustaining farm in this era. The barn is two-hundred-and-fifty feet from South Spangler Road.

Decorative features include a cross-gabled cupola at the ridge beam. The barn has an endwall overhead sliding door on the north elevation under the hay hood. The entrance to the barn has a sliding door in the center of the building and double stable door to the left of the front door. There are nine four-light fixed windows on the east side, two four-light fixed windows on the north side of the building, three four-light fixed windows on the west side of the building, and two-four-light windows on the south side of the building.

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The interior of the barn has a four-stall horse stable and eight-stanchion cow station on the east side. On the west there are five six-by-eight-foot granary rooms for the storage of grain harvested from the farm. An open staircase is located in the front of the barn and leads to a full hay loft on the second floor.

Two outward swinging doors are located on the west side of the second floor, allowing for hay to be blown into the loft from the steam threshing machine. As the roof peak a full track extends to the hay hood of the barn where a hay-lift trolley is located. The interior beams, boards, and floor boards are unpainted and are in excellent condition. The back of the barn at the south elevation is a loafing shed with a dirt floor. Double out-swinging doors allow for access. This area was used to store farm equipment and gave the animals shelter in winter.

On the east side of the structure there are two outward swinging doors leading to rock and concrete ramps to allow cows and horses to enter and leave the barn. A third outward swinging door allowed removal of manure, which was stock-piled outside the barn and later spread by manure spreader on the fields.

A feature of the milking parlor is a cable attached to the ceiling with a wire and clip suspended to attach to the cows' tail, allowing for ease in hand milking.

Exterior alterations include an aluminum sheet metal roof and aluminum sheet metal covering of the south facade of the barn to preserve the structure. The present owners are considering removing the sheet metal covering of the south facade of the barn since it was placed over the board-and-batten siding for preservation purposes.

Salient architectural features include the tall profile, gable roof, wood siding, and overhead sliding door. The cupola assists with the ventilation of the loft where hay is stored. The barn is further enhanced by its location adjacent to the mature fruit orchard and Christmas tree fields of the Davis Farm Complex.

Well House: The rectangular-shaped one-story well house was built in approximately 1922 by John Davis and his brothers. The foundation is concrete and the frame is post-and-beam. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There are no windows in the structure. The exterior surface is tile with stucco. A single paneled door leads into the structure. The interior contains a hand-dug well and pump to supply the house with water. The pump was installed in approximately 1926 when electricity was installed in the community. Prior to electricity the water was drawn with a windmill to the water tower and storage tank. The well house measures six feet, six inches in width and nine feet in length, allowing for a hand-dug well, pump and winter and summer larder.

Exterior alterations include loss of the cupola in the 1962 October storm. The cupola assisted in ventilation of the well house. The present owners plan to remove the existing asphalt and wood shingles and replace these with asphalt shingles. At this time the cupola will be replaced.

Davis, John and Magdalena, Farm
Name of Property

Clackamas, Oregon
County and State

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The well house is located in the southeast corner of the Davis Farm and was vital to supply water to the house and to the adjacent pasture.

Metal Pole Building: Erected in the 1980s, this building is located behind the house. It is considered non-contributing. It replaced a wood-frame machine shop that blew down in the 1962 Columbus Day storm. Ninety feet long and forty feet wide, it currently houses farm machinery.

Davis, John and Magdalena, Farm
Name of Property

Clackamas, Oregon
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing).

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1921-1945

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B removed from its original location
- C a birthplace or grave
- D a cemetery
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F a commemorative property
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance Within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite books, articles, and other sources used in preparing the form on one or more continuation sheets) See continuation sheets

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The John and Magdalena Davis Farm is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with farming activity and commerce in the community, and under Criterion C as an intact example of an early multi-unit farm in Clackamas County.

The Davis Farm includes a Craftsman-style dwelling, a barn, prune dryer, well house, and significant landscape features. The historic farm complex of approximately 100 acres was developed by John and Magdalena Davis in the period 1921 to 1945 and it is a well preserved and an unusually complete agricultural complex.

Prune Hill

The John and Magdalena Davis Farm was purchased by John's parents William X. and Catherine Davies (Davis), from Jacob Kalbfleisch, in 1908 to add to the William X. Davies Farm. The original acreage of the Davies Farm consisted of 120 acres across South Spangler Road to the north of the nominated parcel, which the Davies had purchased soon after they emigrated from Wales in 1857. They and their children, Richard, John, William and Jennie were instrumental in establishing the Welsh community in Beaver Creek and Carus. They were also instrumental in the construction of the historic Bryn Seion Welsh Church in Beaver Creek. Bryn Seion was built in 1884 and continues to host the annual Gymanfa Gana (Singing Festival) each year the last day of June. Visitors from Canada, Pacific Northwest, and across the United States congregate to sing in their native language and dress in traditional Welsh costumes.

The Welsh community in Beaver Creek consisted of approximately fifty families. The majority were farmers who raised wheat, berries, cattle, and sheep. Most families raised and dried prunes. In the Welsh community were shopkeepers, businessmen, lawyers, clergymen, and skilled craftsmen. The Roberts family established Roberts Brother's Store in Portland in the early 1900s. The Welsh were influential in establishing the Welsh church, the Beaver Creek Store, and Cooperative Store.

John Davis received the farm plot south of Spangler Road in 1908. John's cousin, Hugh Parry, purchased a farm adjoining the William X. Davies farm at approximately this same time. John's wife, Magdalena, and her family lived on an adjacent farm. Prunes were raised and dried on all four farms. Thus the area became known as Prune Hill. The John and Magdalena Davis Farm primarily raised and dried prunes and other fruit but also raised wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and corn. These products were necessary to a diverse farming enterprise, but they also contributed to the development of early commerce in the area. The farm complex reflects John Davis' agricultural skill; he was named Oregon Farmer of the Year by the state in 1926.

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Prune Farming

Prune farms began to rise in popularity in the Willamette Valley in the 1880s. Prune trees grew well in the fertile Willamette Valley land, and were particularly prolific in Benton, Clackamas, Douglas and Yamhill counties.

The process and techniques for prune farming began with cultivating the ground, planting the prune trees, and pruning the trees in the early spring. The prune dryer was a focus for family members and neighbors who gathered annually to pick the prunes. It was a social as well as economic event. Leaving the prune dryer, the pickers headed to the orchards. One family member served as crew chief and shook prunes by hand from a handmade shaker to facilitate the picking process. Visiting, clanging of buckets and ongoing competition to determine who could pick the most boxes in a day occupied the workers long, arduous day. Homemade sack lunches and drinks served to the picking crew at midday in the orchard provided an opportunity for lively interaction between family and neighbors as they sat on prune boxes or used the boxes as tables.

At the end of the day workers collected the boxes and buckets, placed them on a wagon for transportation into the prune dryer. Here a second crew processed the fruit for taking it into the washing and sorting area. Boxes were dumped into hot scalding water for a few moments and then dumped them into a cold-water bath. Workers then rolled the prunes onto a tray on a sorting table where female workers removed any unwanted leaves, dirt or spoiled fruit and then placed the shiny prunes on stacks of trays to be placed in the tunnels for drying.

The prunes dried in the tunnels over vents. The heat source was from firewood harvested from the property's woodlot. A separate crew would shove the trays through the tunnels, hour by hour, to the other end where another crew removed the prunes from the trays onto bins marked Davis Farm. From the bins the dried prunes were packed into burlap sacks and placed in the dried prune storage room in the dryer to await pickup by Hudson-Duncan Dried Prune Buyer.

At the completion of the prune picking and drying process the prune pickers and crew members along with their families were paid in cash at an Ice Cream Social on the Davis Farm. This was a social event.

The John and Magdalena Davis Farm

Family records indicate John received approximately 100 acres of his parent's farm in 1908. John's brother, William and his wife Mabel lived in the original house from approximately 1908 to 1910. John then occupied the house until he left for France to fight in World War I. The current farmhouse was constructed in 1921 by John Davis for his bride, Magdalena (Lena) Schmelser. The architect is unknown. John lived in the house with his wife and family, twins Bette and Jack, until his death in 1938. Magdalena (Lena) died in 1990 at the age of 91. The present owner is John's daughter, Bette Davis Nelson.

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The original farm complex included a house, barn, chicken coop, smoke house, outhouse, machine shed, well house, and water tower. Family records indicate the original barn had deteriorated significantly by 1910. The original house was moved from this site two miles west to the Hugh Parry Farm in approximately 1920. The water tower, chicken coop, smoke house, and outhouse were destroyed in a windstorm in 1954. The machine shed was destroyed by the Columbus Day storm in 1962.

The entire group of buildings making up the current inventory of the John and Magdalena Davis Farm represents a typical farm complex. The house, constructed in 1921, represents affluence gained by second-generation immigrants from Wales. The family had been successful raising and drying prunes for sale to Hudson-Duncan Foods and the community from 1922 through 1945. In approximately 1921, a prune dryer was added to the farm to dry the prunes that John grew on the farm. The barn, which was built in 1921, accommodated a matched team of horses, as well as cows, tack, hay, grain, and farm equipment. The tile well house was also constructed at this time and was used as a winter and summer food storage facility. The two-acre plot the farm buildings occupy supplied pasture for the livestock, produce for the larder and fruit room, and the comfortable Craftsman-style home for the Davis family. A one-acre fruit orchard stands adjacent to the prune dryer. A thirty-five-acre woodlot occupies the southwest corner of the property. A Christmas tree farm spreads west and south of the farm buildings, covering the original acreage of the Davis Farm prune orchards.

The John and Magdalena Davis Farm falls under the category of a multi-unit farm as defined in the State Historic Preservation Office's Agricultural Context document. A multi-unit farm is distinct from a basic farm in that it consists of at least two or more outbuildings in addition to the primary dwelling. A basic farm consists of a dwelling and one outbuilding, usually a barn. The Davis Farm appears to be the only remaining example of a multi-unit farm with an intact large-scale prune dryer in the county. Cultivating and processing of fruit was a major component of the county economy from 1890 through the early decades of the twentieth century. There were many small and large-scale dryers scattered throughout the county. The Davis dryer is considered a large example of this type. This dryer served the Davis farm and adjoining farms from approximately 1921 to 1945. The prune industry developed from horse-drawn farm equipment to mechanized tractors in 1940. After the death of John in 1938, his widow, Magdalena, continued to operate the farm with the assistance of her husband's brothers, Richard and William. She maintained the prune orchard until it was destroyed by the October 1962 storm. However, from 1945 to 1962 the prunes were picked and sold directly to packers. During this period the dryer was used very little. Sheep, swine, chicken and cows were also raised on the farm. The farm had evolved from horse-drawn equipment to mechanized farming methods.

The barn, built in approximately 1921, is also important to a multi-unit farm. The Davis barn has received few alterations and is in excellent condition. During the summer hay harvest neighbors would congregate at various farms to assist with the grain and hay harvest employing a steam engine to thresh the grain. These farm activities contributed to the development of communities and commerce.

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Prune Farms in Clackamas County

Clackamas County, one of the earliest settled counties in Oregon, retained its rural, agriculturally based economy later than many of its more urban neighboring counties. However, during the last few decades development pressures and technological advances have had an effect on agricultural resources. Many farm-related outbuildings have become obsolete and have either been razed or replaced with pre-fabricated metal buildings. Those farm buildings that have survived generally have been significantly altered over time, or have deteriorated to a point where preservation is not feasible.

From 1989 through 1990 the Clackamas County Planning Department conducted an evaluation of historic properties throughout the unincorporated areas of the county. Twenty-nine sites were considered for local landmark designation and eleven individual landmark properties for local designation as a historic district. This district is called the South Molalla Rural Landscape District. Twenty-eight properties were designated by the Board of County Commissioners for local Historic Landmark Designation. The Davis Farm was designated as a county historic landmark in 1990. There are no prune dryers listed individually in the National Register in Oregon, although there is one listed as part of the Parrish Farm in Yamhill County. The state's inventory of properties fifty years of age or older, taken in the 1970s and 1980s, notes eleven prune dryers. The current integrity of these buildings is unknown, and none were noted in Clackamas County.

The three remaining Prune Hill farm ensembles include the William X. Davies Farm located one mile northwest of the John and Magdalena Davis Farm, the Parry Farm adjacent to the William X. Davies Farm and the Schmeiser Farm located two miles southwest of the Davis Farm. The prune orchards on all of the farms were destroyed during the October 1962 storm.

The William X. Davies Farm consisted of a large Queen-Anne style dwelling with adjacent stone larder, barn, prune dryer, machine shed, water tower, and blacksmith shop. All of the buildings are over fifty years of age. The dwelling was destroyed by fire in approximately 1945 and the prune dryer deteriorated from lack of preservation. The remaining buildings are in poor condition.

The Parry Farm consists of a two-story Craftsman dwelling, barn and machine shed. The buildings are over fifty years of age and are in good condition.

The Schmeiser Farm consists of a Bungalow/Craftsman dwelling and barn. The dwelling has undergone alterations but is in good condition. The Schmeiser farm raised some prunes but the main crops were hay, grain, potatoes and swine. The barn was constructed in approximately 1890 and is in fair condition.

Davis, John and Magdalena, Farm
Name of Property

Clackamas, Oregon
County and State

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OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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Conclusion

The John and Magdalena Davis Farm remains one of the best preserved examples of a multi-unit farm, containing a rare example of a prune dryer in Clackamas County. While the farm has suffered the loss of its prune trees, it retains its original farmed acreage, an intact prune dryer and a thirty-five-acre woodlot, which supplied wood to dry the prunes. Its remaining orchard feature is located directly adjacent to the prune dryer, as it was during the farm's period of significance, and all the farm's character-defining features are remarkably intact, allowing the John and Magdalena Davis Farm to convey its historical associations with clarity unmatched on Prune Hill. The John and Magdalena Davis Farm is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its association with significant agricultural practices in Clackamas County and under Criterion C as an important example of a typical Willamette Valley prune farm complex.

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Bibliography

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Davis, John and Magdalena, Farm
Name of Property

Clackamas, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 100 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. <u>10</u>	<u>531904</u>	<u>5011616</u>
3. <u>10</u>	<u>532716</u>	<u>5011334</u>
5. <u>10</u>	<u>532283</u>	<u>5010859</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing

2. <u>10</u>	<u>532721</u>	<u>5011609</u>
4. <u>10</u>	<u>532284</u>	<u>5011327</u>
6. <u>10</u>	<u>531904</u>	<u>5010864</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bette Davis Nelson

organization _____ date August 1995, February 2005

street & number 2700 S.W. Summit Drive telephone 503-636-9469

city or town Lake Oswego state Oregon zip code 97034

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation sheets

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name Bette Davis Nelson

street & number 2700 S.W. Summit Drive telephone 503-636-9469

city or town Lake Oswego state Oregon zip code 97034

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Davis, John and Magdalena, Farm
Name of Property

Clackamas, Oregon
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

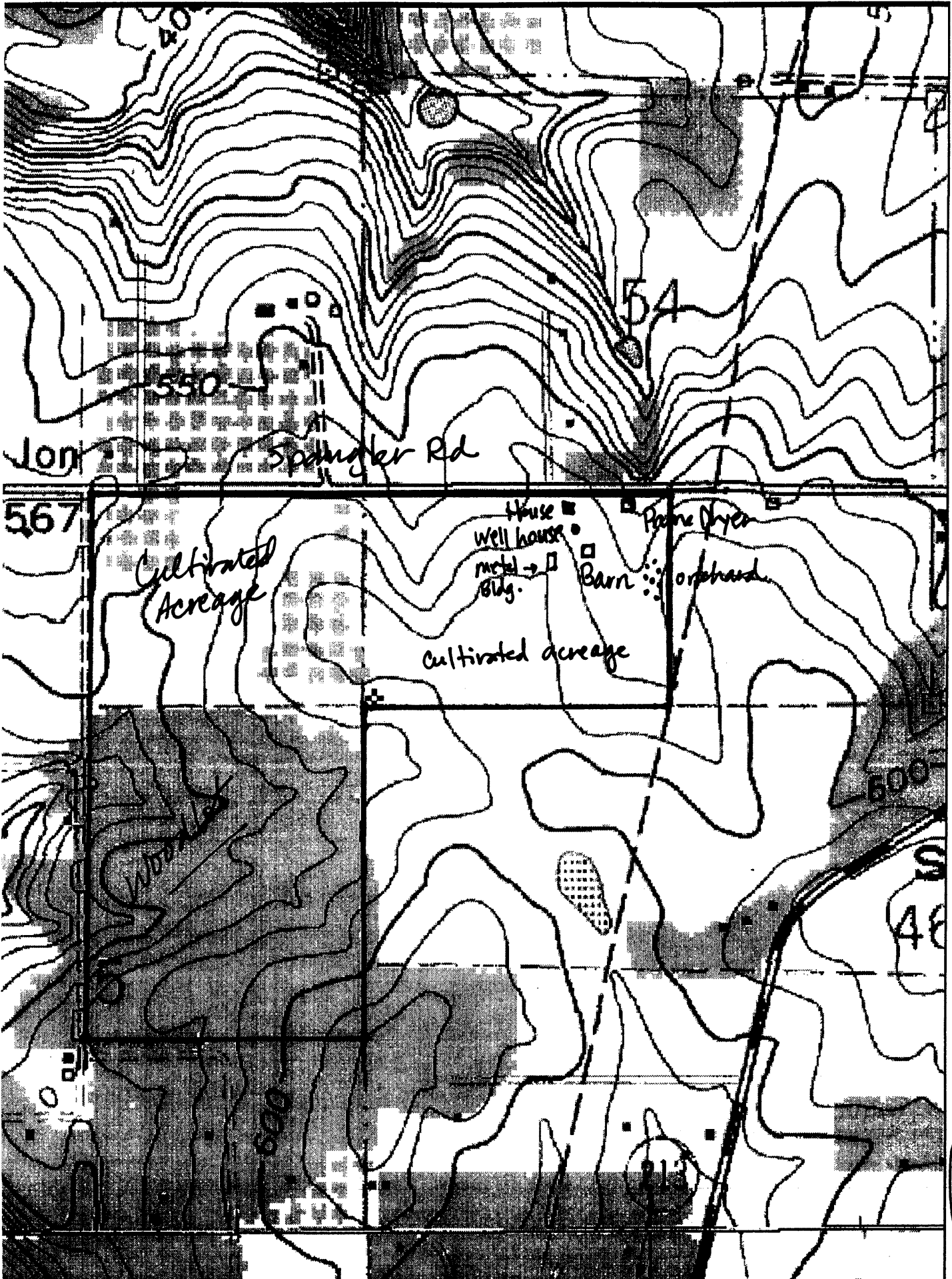
The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points:

1. 10/531904/5011616
2. 10/532721/5011609
3. 10/532716/5011334
4. 10/532284/5011327
5. 10/532283/5010859
6. 10/531904/5010864

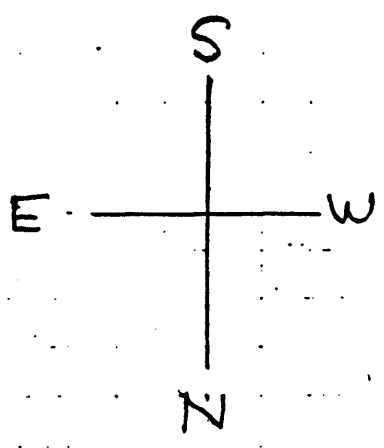
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This is the total parcel of land historically associated with the John and Magdalena Davis Farm during the period of significance, including the landscaped setting of the farmhouse and all historically associated areas under cultivation between 1921 and 1945. Topographical boundaries include a swale with a creek and a woodlot.

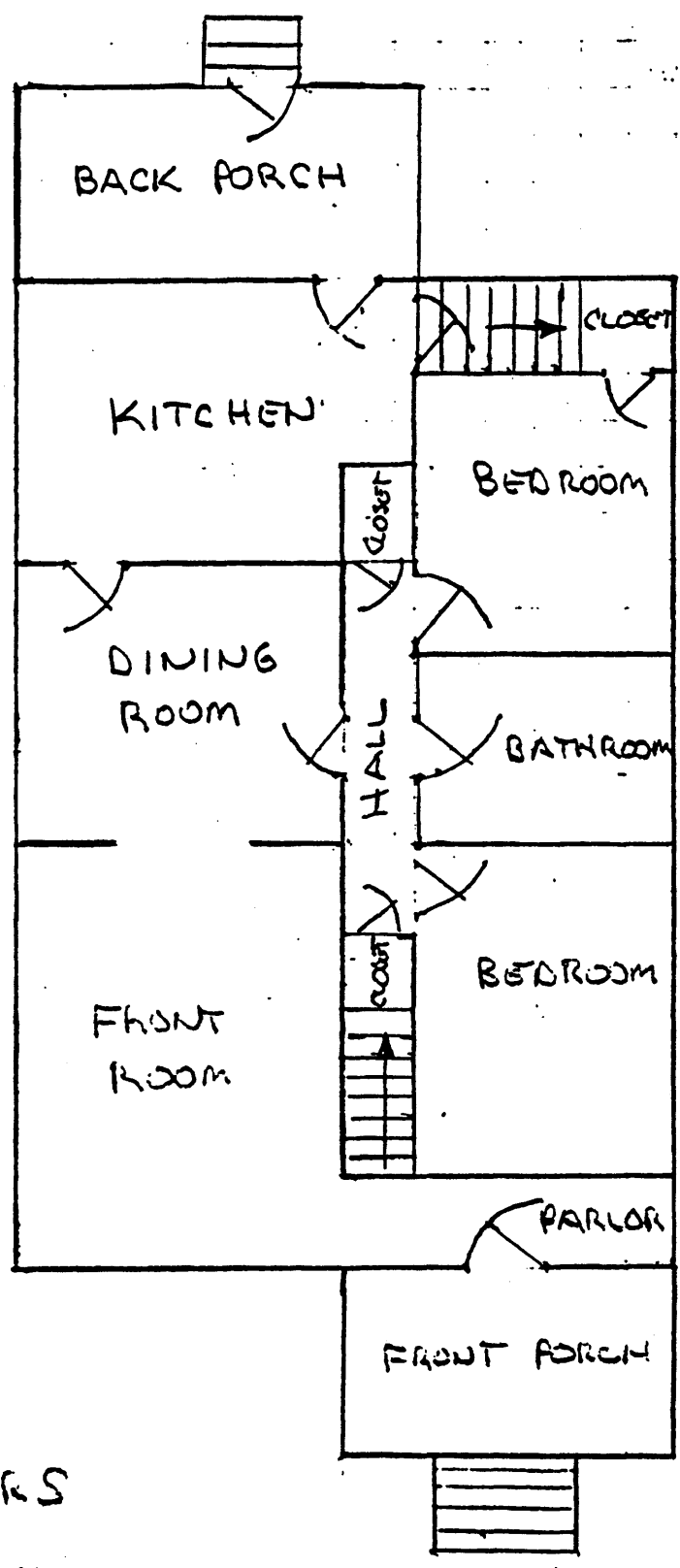
Boundary Map / Site Plan



HOUSE



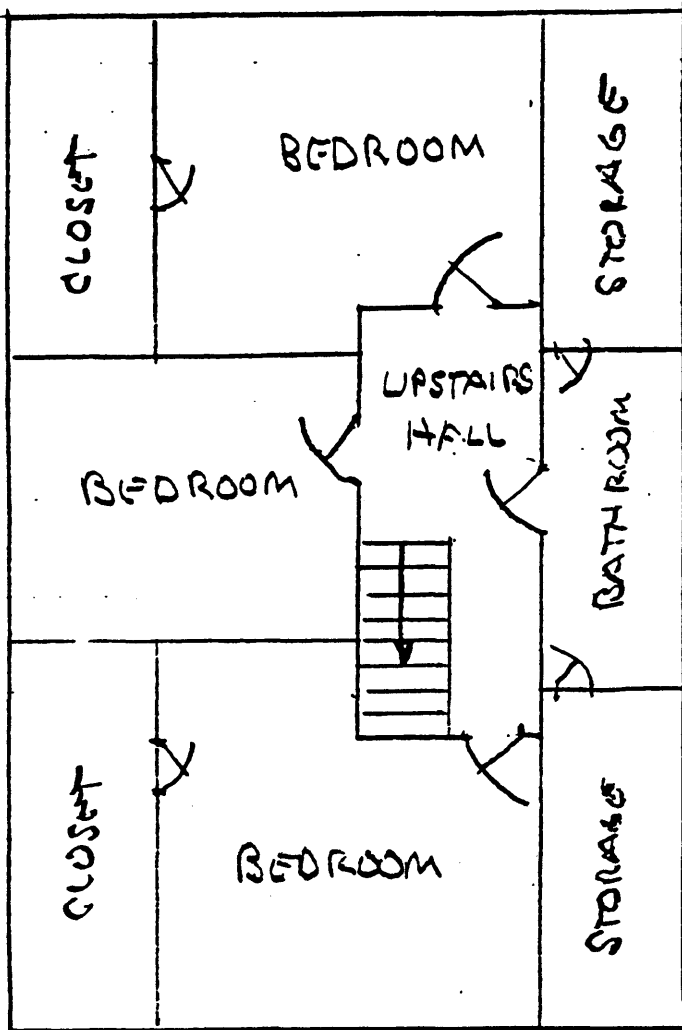
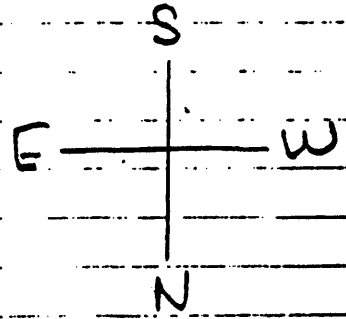
ONE SQUARE
EQUALS
2 SQ FT



DOWNSTAIRS
FLOOR PLAN
DAVIS HOUSE

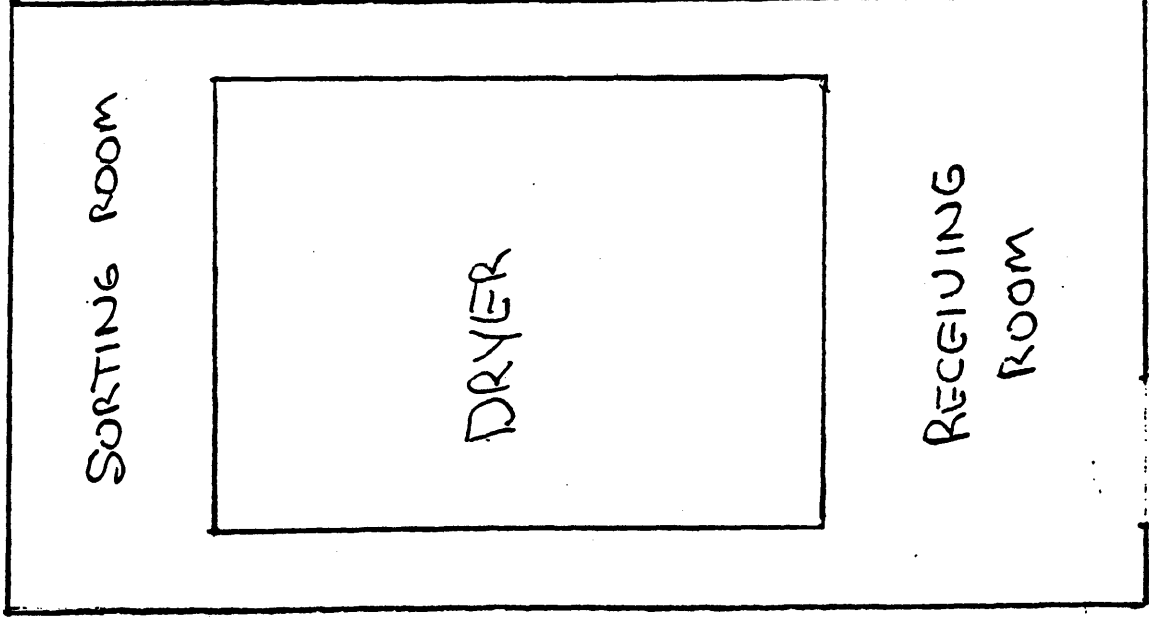
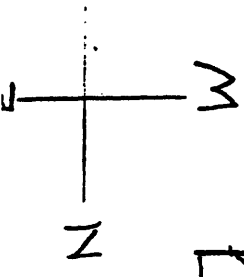
HOUSE

ONE SQUARE EQUALS 2 SQ FT

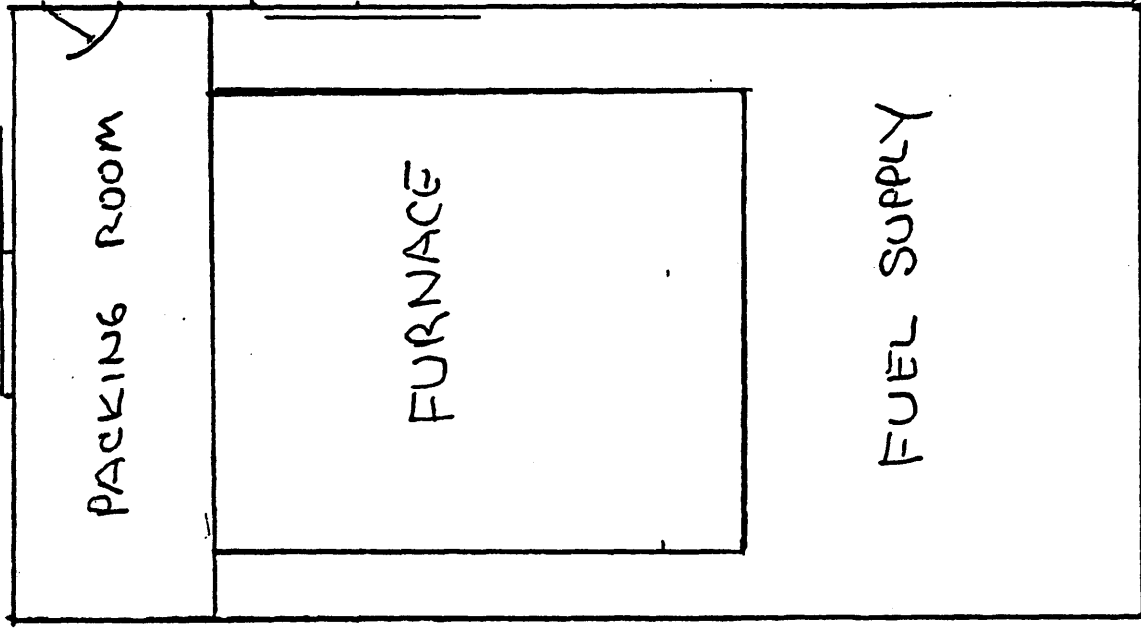


UPSTAIRS
FLOOR PLAN
DAVIS HOUSE

PRUNE DRYER BLDG



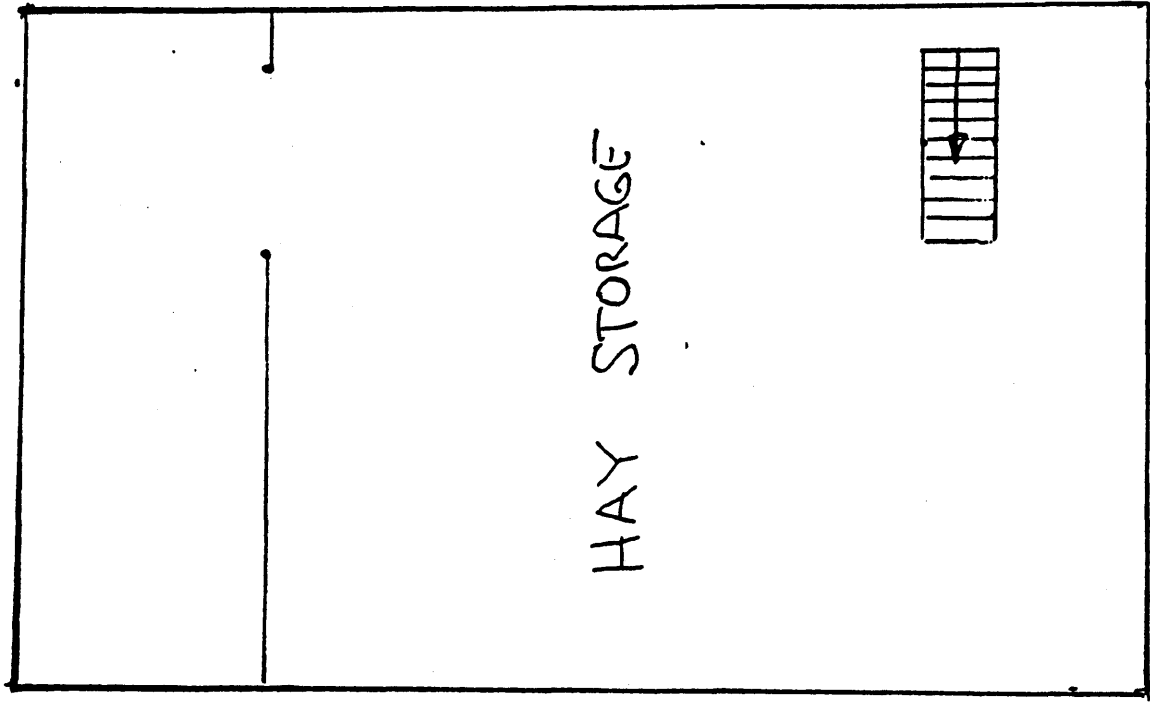
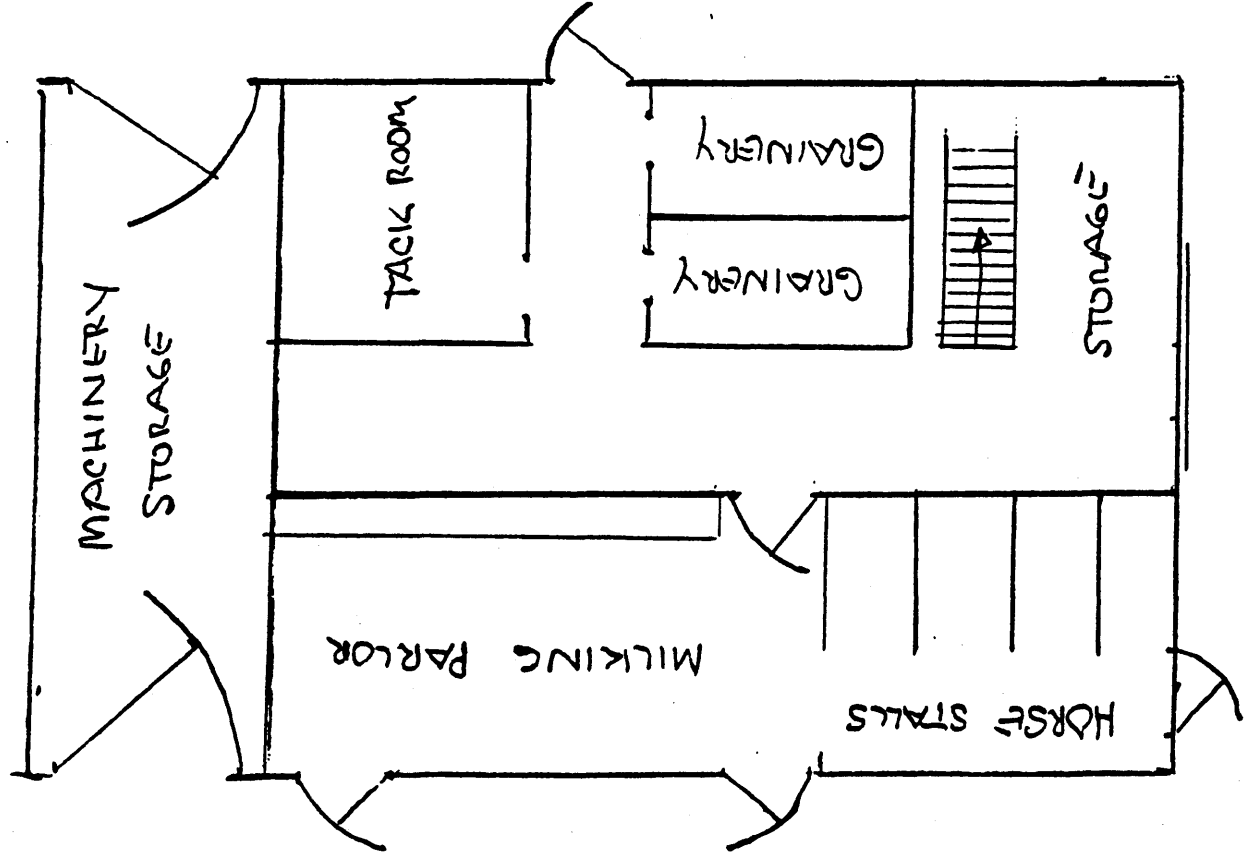
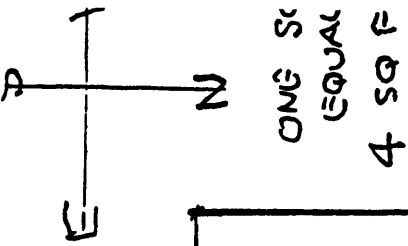
MAIN FLOOR



BASEMENT

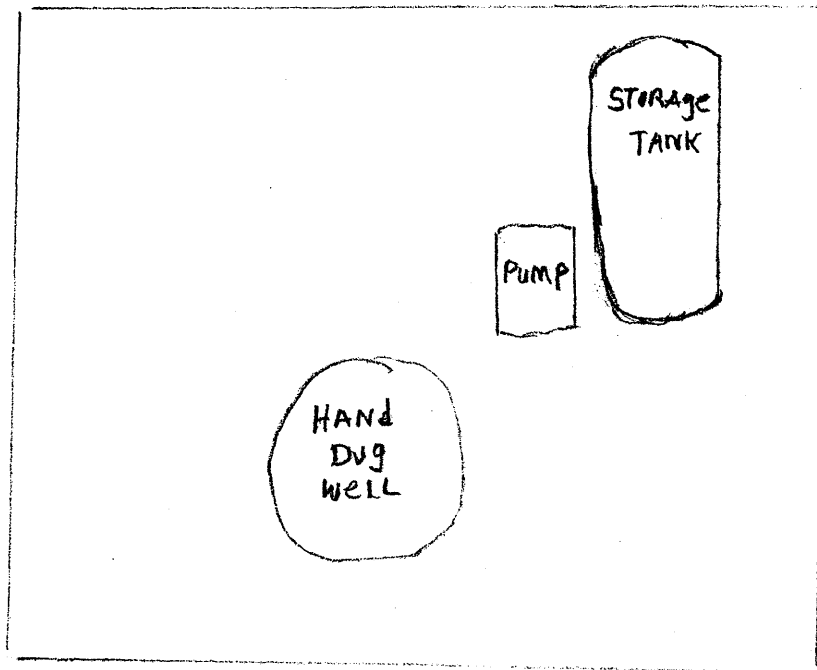
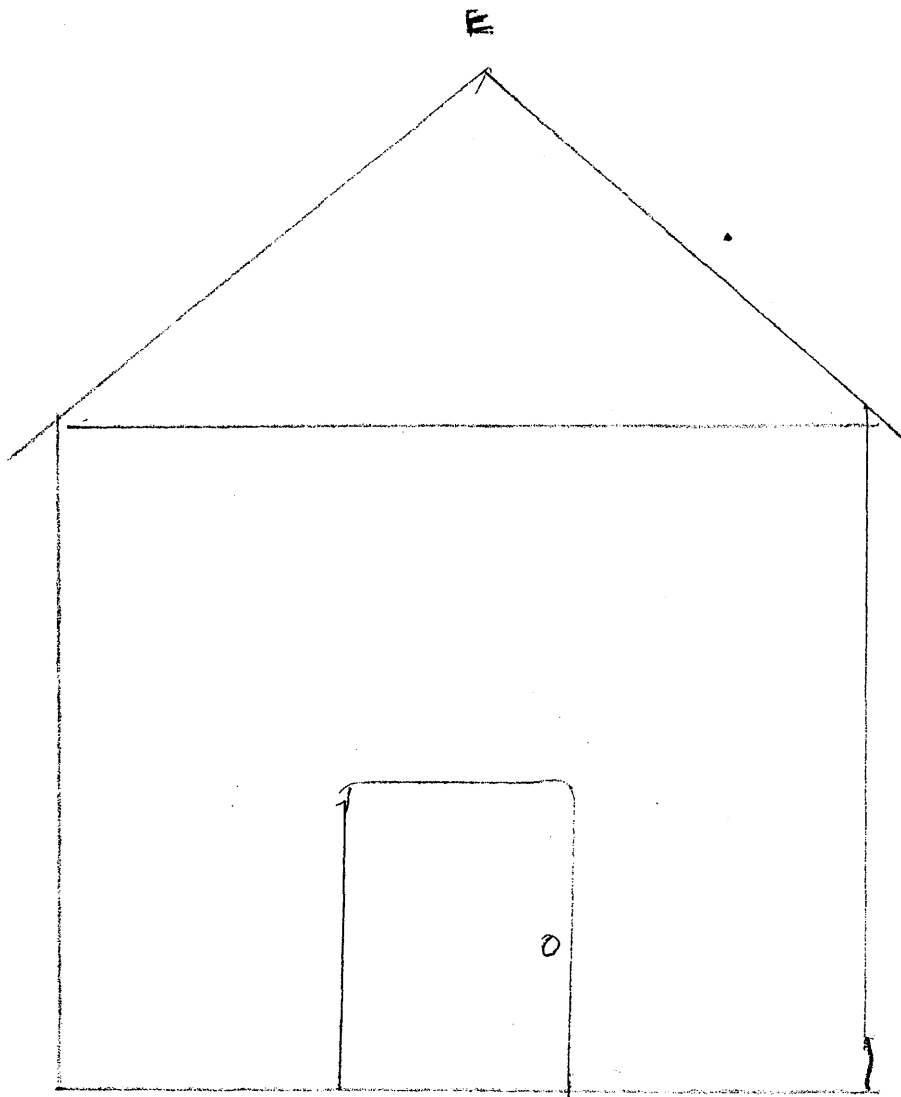
ONE SQ
EQUAL
4 SQ FT

BARN



MAIN FLOOR

UPPER FLOOR



Well AND Pump House

W

Davis, John and Magdalena, Farm
Name of Property

Clackamas, Oregon
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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PHOTOGRAPH LIST

Name of Photographer: Bette Davis Nelson, owner
Date: May 2005
Location of original negatives: Bette Davis Nelson
2700 SW Summit Drive
Lake Oswego, Oregon

1. General view of farm. View to southwest.
2. North facade, farmhouse. View to south.
3. West facade, farmhouse. View to east.
4. South facade, farmhouse. View to north.
5. West facade, prune dryer. View to east.
6. South facade, prune dryer. View to north.
7. East facade, prune dryer. View to west.
8. North facade, prune dryer. View to south.
9. North and west facades, barn. View to southeast.
10. North and east facades, barn. View to south.
11. East facade, barn. View to west.
12. West and south facades, well house. View to northeast.
13. West and north facades, well house. View to southeast.
14. Fruit orchard, view to east.
15. Cultivated acreage. View to south.
16. Cultivated acreage with woodlot beyond. View to west.